

## BEN BUTLER STIRS UP A ROW

He Says that Admiral Porter Was the Officer Who Ran Away at New Orleans.

The Admiral Retorts by Telling a Spoon Story, and Then, Growing Quite Serious, Denounces Ben as a Coward and Worse.

Special to Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Herald will print a talk with General Butler about his reference to a high officer who ran away at New Orleans. To a direct question General Butler replied:

"Suppose you have Admiral Porter read my speech and then ask him if he knows who I mean."

"Will you give me a statement of the circumstances involved in this running away?" asked the reporter. The General replied:

"At the time the forts were passed by Farragut, I was following him where I could see the whole proceeding. I was well up the river on my headquarters boat, the Saxony, watching the fight. Porter was in command of the mortar flotilla, and was ordered to bombard the water batteries below Fort Jackson after Farragut had passed."

"While Farragut was fighting the forts, and not far from under a private fire, for when Farragut was by the forts the rebels turned their attention to me. It was not a nice state of things for us who were on board that boat, with 800 barrels of gunpowder in the hold, so we dropped down the river far enough so the point of woods on the river bank would be between us and the rebel batteries. I afterward borrowed a double-ender of Porter and kept us up stream watching things. Farragut got well by the forts about sunrise, and it was about 7 o'clock, or after, perhaps, when the incident connected with Porter took place. I was above Porter's fleet and mortar boats, just about up to the chain cable which the rebels had stretched across the river."

"Where was your army?"

"Nearly thirty miles down stream on transports which were anchored at the head of the passes."

"How was it that Captain Porter ran away?"

"About the time I have mentioned in the morning my men on the transports saw Porter's whole fleet rushing down the river pell mell, and they continued out to sea."

"What was the trouble?"

"When Porter had got my troops he cried out: 'The rebels are coming down the river; get out of here as fast as you can.'"

"Did your troops get out?"

"Get out? No, sir, by the men were on sailing vessels anchored, and if they had attempted to let go or move the current would have swept them down, and they would all have been killed before they could have used their sails. In such a case their capture or destruction was certain by any force coming down the river."

"And did you fall down and leave the army to its fate?"

"That is just what he did."

"When did he recover and come back?"

"The next day."

"Where were you when he left so suddenly?"

"Up the river. I never dreamed of his turning tail to the enemy, and did not know of this occurrence until several days afterward, at the time when Captain Boggs, sent by Farragut, met me at the quarantine station where I had gotten up 2,000 of my troops, which I had taken down and out through Pass Out and up a bayou around by Sable island, and so above Fort St. Philip, for the purpose of assembling it, for you must remember that the rebels held the two forts for several days after Farragut had passed up to New Orleans."

"Where were the rebels coming down the river, as Porter stated?"

"Rebels coming! The rebels were not coming then any more than they are now. Why, they could not come down the river, they had the ponderous dry dock, the Louisiana, and the two steamers to tow her. The Louisiana never had a sign of machinery in the late army troops, and was used as a water battery. That was all the rebels had left that could move when Porter rushed down the river."

"Why did he run?"

"I can't tell, except that it was reported that the enemy were transferring heavy guns from the fort to the Louisiana, and Porter conjectured that the Louisiana was coming down the stream after him."

"What did you do when Porter left and went down the stream?"

"When Farragut and me and passed the forts, we had agreed that I should attempt to get some troops around by the Gulf to the quarantine station above the forts, so as to capture them by surprise. That would have been done had they not surrendered before we were ready. I had the Miami and my headquarters boat with me, with which to tow two heavy mortars. Porter had left most of his boats—30 or 40 of them—hid in the bushes on the river bank below, and I hauled them all out and towed them along to the quarantine station. Porter steamed down the river and took two full regiments from the fleet, and they were glad enough to get out of that because of Porter's scare. We were rounded, and it was a hard piece of work to move those troops. Why, my men were in the water up to their armpits when they took me ashore, and we all had a time of it. Porter got ashore above the forts, and I took with me the two mortars to New Orleans. It was after I had landed that I heard of Porter's performance."

"It is to be said that the statements of General Butler, that the government officers among the troops heard the warning from Captain Porter above quoted. Among them is the well-known and heroic old veteran, General Stephen Duggan, who was in command of the Eighth Vermont, one of the best organized corps that followed General Butler to the Gulf."

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"What's his name?"

"Ben," said the boy. "He is named after the big soldier who opened the Mississippi river and captured New Orleans, and did lots of glorious things, and wanted to be President."

"I thought I recognized the man for whom the dog was named, though the little boy couldn't tell more than that Ben I thought I had better buy the dog, and did so, sending him to the back yard with word for the cook to look out for his welfare. The next day the excited master of ceremonies in the kitchen appeared before me, exclaiming: 'Oh, marster Admiral, dat dere dog all eat everything in the house, and besides he has a bad way of doin' of you all. He's already run off wid de dog, and has a barbed de silver fork in de back yard.'"

"Oh, Ben Ben!" concluded the Admiral, "who could fail to recognize the immortal!"

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As Viewed by His Friend, Colonel McClure, of Philadelphia.

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"Mr. Wanamaker is to-day the foremost practical man of Mr. Harrison's Cabinet, and before the four years are up the entire country will come to realize this. He is comparatively a new man at politics, but he catches on easily. It is a mistake to suppose that he does not intend to give the 'word' a show. He knows that religious and politics are separate things, and has comprehended the truth of the Scripture, 'Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things which are God's.'"

"There is no real trouble between Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Quay. Mr. Quay will be given his share of the patronage, and understands it. He may be a little sore at not having everything his own way, but that will be all right in a short time. Mr. Wanamaker's appointment of a postmaster at Philadelphia may not have been exactly the selection the boys would have made, but when it comes to the other offices they will be satisfied."

"Mr. Wanamaker is a thorough diplomat. He makes up his mind what is the right thing to do, and accomplishes it along the line of least trouble. I think the President and the Postmaster-general are in thorough accord. Both are great Presbyterians, and their views to a great extent coincide. Mr. Wanamaker is a Protestant and wants to see that side succeed. But he does not mean that the Republican party shall follow his own opinion about this."

"Of course prohibition will be badly beaten in Pennsylvania. There is no doubt of that. At that Mr. Wanamaker by taking his present position, and by supporting Mr. Quay a step further. Senator Quay introduced the amendment submitting prohibition to the people, and carried it through the legislature. Mr. Wanamaker has followed this up as doubtless Mr. Quay never would."

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BOYCOTT AT THE GRAVE.

Difficulties of a Philadelphia Burial Association—Funeral Postponed.

Philadelphia Special.

The National Trust and Burial Association, which has a charter from the state and its principal office in this city, is having a hard time, owing to its being boycotted by the Undertakers' Protective Association, which includes nearly every funeral home in the city.

The association undertakes to bury any one of its members or contract-holders upon the payment of a certain sum in advance. Owing to the boycott, the goods of the association have been ordered from remote localities where the boycott was less severe.

Early in April the officials were caught in an unpleasant corner. One of their contract-holders, a colored woman by the name of Mrs. Josephine Gibson, residing at 1317 Pearl street, took it into her head to die at an inopportune moment. Several weeks before her death she had joined the association, and had agreed to pay for her funeral which she or her heirs were to pay by weekly installments of 25 cents, the association agreeing to perform the undertaker's duty for the rest of the year.

On Tuesday, April 3, Mrs. Gibson died, and the undertaker of the association, Strang by name, was informed and, with which to tow two heavy mortars. Porter had left most of his boats—30 or 40 of them—hid in the bushes on the river bank below, and I hauled them all out and towed them along to the quarantine station. Porter steamed down the river and took two full regiments from the fleet, and they were glad enough to get out of that because of Porter's scare. We were rounded, and it was a hard piece of work to move those troops. Why, my men were in the water up to their armpits when they took me ashore, and we all had a time of it. Porter got ashore above the forts, and I took with me the two mortars to New Orleans. It was after I had landed that I heard of Porter's performance."

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## NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of May 5.

Missouri has adopted the Australian system of voting.

Lucien Beall fell from a train at Wheeling, W. Va., and was killed.

A mail train was robbed by masked highwaymen, near Eureka Springs, Ark.

Lotta, the actress, was suddenly taken ill while acting in "Musette," at Easton, Pa.

Verg Dobson shot and killed his son-in-law, Lucien Floyd, near Nashville, Tenn.

An Iowa farmer named Barker was swindled of \$22,000 by three confidence men who purported to be land buyers.

Briscoe B. Bouldin, a deputy collector of internal revenue in Virginia, was shot and fatally wounded by a "moonshiner."

At Cohoes, N. Y., Mrs. Dunn was murdered by her husband. Dunn was arrested. The motive for the crime is unknown.

A fourteen-year-old boy was seriously injured, at Springfield, O., by the explosion of a railroad torpedo which he threw into a bonfire.

A tramp camped out in a field near Xenia, O., and built a fire to sleep by. The wind blew the fire into his clothing, and he was badly burned.

The new military post near Atlanta, Ga., will be known as "Fort McPherson," in honor of General James B. McPherson, who was killed near the site in 1864.

The storm that swept the harbor at Apia, Samoa, last night, caused the society islands, wrecking houses, tearing up trees, and doing immense damage to plantations.

A daughter of Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, of the Episcopal Church, eloped from her home at Jackson, Miss., with W. Weaver of Chicago. They were married at Cairo, Ill.

A party of strange Indians crossed the Lehigh valley, and raided the Crow reservation, about sixteen miles south of Custer. The First United States Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Barber, are after them.

At Greenville, Miss., Weston, a negro, shot and killed H. Cunningham, a white watchman. Later in the day, John Collier, colored, expressed sympathy for Weston in a saloon, when John Kelly, the bartender, shot and killed him.

Base Ball—Louisville 2, Cincinnati 2; Kansas City 16, St. Louis 9; Columbus 3, Baltimore 6; Brooklyn 9, Athletics 5; Cleveland 4, Chicago 3; Boston 3, Washington 2; New York 11, New York 11.

Pittsburgh 13, Wheeling 9; Hamilton 6, Wabash 8; DeFauw 4; Mansfield 17, Canton 9; Dayton 20, Springfield 7; Princeton 11, Hartford 1.

The Illinois Steel Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000,000, was formed at Chicago yesterday, by a consolidation of the North Chicago Rolling-mill Company, the Joliet Steel Company, the Chicago and North Western Steel Company, and the Chicago and Western Steel Company. The new concern is the largest of its kind in the world. The consolidation is intended not only to facilitate the production of all sorts of iron and steel forms, but also the manufacture of tin-plate.

The release of William O'Brien and Timothy Harrigan has been ordered by the courts. The grounds are not stated. Adverses by steamers recount the building of railways in Japan, and establishment of electric and tramway lines in the United States. The election will be postponed until next year, to avoid a contest with the Boulangerists. Vesuvius has broken out with great violence. Streams of lava are flowing down the Pompeii side.

[From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.]

The Paris Exposition.

LONDON, May 4.—The French officials are in a state of despondency not unmixed with indignation at the action of the various nations with regard to the closing of the exposition. Owing to the combined pressure of Germany and the clerical element, even the Belgian minister has been warned to withdraw his troops from the ceremonies on Monday, and the result is that charges d'affaires will represent all the foreign embassies and legations save the British.

With the exception of the Baroness von Mohrenheim, wife of the Russian ambassador, will witness the great spectacle. The passage of the President from the trocadeur, under the Eiffel tower, to the central hall. The keenest regret is felt at the absence of the Emperor and Empress, and the French have long looked upon England as sympathizing with their detestation of a despotic form of government. What exception the English government makes in the various powers in withdrawing their representatives nobody can tell, and possibly no one will be able to say whether the people are outspoken in their opinions as to the insult.

Elaborate and general preparations have been made to celebrate the visit of the provinces. All of the garrisons will fire salutes, and the civil authorities will distribute alms to the poor in honor of the occasion. In the evening, the various theatres for the purpose of Lyons the Grand and the Celestine theatres have been engaged, and they will be thrown open to the public on Monday. The will be a monster procession of trades unions; at Moulon a grand naval display will take place, and at Bayonne the French will make an invasion upon French customs in the nature of a bull fight. It will be a tame affair, however, judged from a Spanish point of view, as the horns of the bull will be tipped with wood.

And further, the safety of the bull has also been considered, in providing the fighters with wooden shields, and the safety of the spectators in the adjoining kingdom.

The municipal council of Athens will visit the French legation at the Greek capital, and the visit is intended as a protest of expressing their sympathy with the exposition and regret at the action of the powers in ordering their representatives to leave the city.

A rumor was prevalent in Paris yesterday that after the opening exercises the exposition would be closed for a week in order to enable the various nations to make their preparations. To-day's telegrams, however, indicate that the likelihood of such a thing is very remote.

Progress has been made within the last twenty-four hours. Miles of walks covered, with bright-colored awnings have been laid out, and the work is pushed; flowers have been planted in every spot available; hundreds of magnificent palms spread their leaves aloft, and acres of grass have been mowed and laid out to outward appearances very little in the way of preparation remains to be done. The restaurants are all in working order. The great dining salons are ready, and have dispatched from here a special train with hundreds of trained bar-maids to dispense refreshments in the five-story house erected for the purpose on the exposition grounds. The girls are under the immediate supervision of an experienced matron whose orders must be implicitly obeyed. There will be a number of work on the building, each of a separate grade.

Cases of Suspended Animation.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Dr. Tanner, the famous oculist, is at this time interested in the question of suspended animation, and is holding a conversation with him in regard to the case of the young woman, Edith Stahl, of Jefferson Park, whose body showed no signs of decomposition when buried yesterday, though, according to scientific tests, she had been dead ten days.

There is positively only one sure test of death, and that is decomposition, and an advanced stage of that. Any other test applied to a body is merely a question of opinion, and proves nothing. I see that the doctors who had been waiting on Miss Stahl out of the library to show the relatives that she was dead, had been waiting on her, as they supposed, the death of the patient. Well, now, if that girl happened to have been in a trance, as we say, suffering from a suspended animation, then, so soon as she revived she would bleed to death in a few minutes, and the doctors who perpetrated that deathly outrage would be generally held responsible for what I may say on this subject would have little weight, because the enlightened public is aware of the utter unreliability of a physician in absolutely certain cases.

The cases of suspended animation in which the facts were discovered too late are entirely too numerous. They speak for themselves, and the world would soon be a graveyard if such cases were not discovered and the body removed before death had set in.

What is the cause? But on that point, and that is that from some cause decomposition has been kept off. Life is all that would do that outside the use of embalming fluids, which have never been used in this case, so I am told, is a case in my mind where the body of a young man was buried in haste, and in three years the body was removed and found to be in the same state as when it was buried. The physicians considered it a fact strange, and laid the body on the dissecting table to study it. An incision was made with a scalpel, and instantly the body was being thoroughly resuscitated. He lived for years, too.

"I had the pleasure last fall of interviewing a lady near Indianapolis, who some time after the funeral of a suspended animation. Her little brother clung to her against the will of the parents. Six doctors came in and made their tests, and as it was considered foolish to keep the body any longer. The boy threw himself upon his sister, and said they should not put her into the ground. And you, six physicians had declared her dead."

"No, no, sir; she is not dead," cried the brother.

"Accidentally she pushed aside the bandage which held her jaw in place. It fell, and the people in the room saw it. The brother saw it, too, and noticed that his sister's tongue was slowly moving."

"Seed seed" he cried, "she is alive!"

"They all saw, and were horrified. 'What do you want, sister?' asked the boy."

"Water," water," came the answer from the woman supposed to be dead. They gave her water, and she revived and is still living, having since married. I had a talk with her shortly after."

The subject of this subject my special study, and I tell you it horrifies me to learn all that is going on. It is impossible to tell what person is so constituted as to be able to fall into a trance, therefore, friends ought not to rely on the mere word of a physician. It does no harm to wait a few days. As long as the body maintains a good appearance it will hurt nothing to delay the burial. From the beginning of this year I kept account of the cases of suspended animation discovered and reported in the United States. That is a fact which should cause physicians to be very careful when they pronounce patients dead."

Weather and Crops.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Following is the weather-report bulletin for the week ending Saturday, May 4:

Temperature.—The week ending May 4 was decidedly cooler than usual in all sections, except New England and northern Michigan. Over the whole region of the country the temperature was below normal, and over the greater portion of the country the daily temperature ranged from 10 to 15 degrees below normal. In the upper Ohio valley and in central Texas it was from 5 to 10 degrees below normal. The tendency of the weather during the week has largely reduced the seasonal excess of temperature previously reported, but the season is still from seven to fourteen days earlier than usual in the extreme Northwest, and slightly in advance throughout the Northern States. In the South, the weather is about normal, while it is slightly retarded in the North, Texas and southern Atlantic States. Light frosts are reported in the extreme Northwest, and later, over the central valleys, and are reported this morning in Virginia, North Carolina and northern Georgia.

Precipitation.—The rainfall for the week has been generally below the normal, although large excesses are reported in Virginia, northern New England, western New York, northern Michigan, southern Alabama and central Texas. Although the rainfall has been below normal, the showers occurred throughout New England, the Middle and Southern States. Very little rain occurred in Ohio, Indiana, central and southern Illinois, and there was a total absence of rain in Iowa, southern Minnesota and Dakota, northern Nebraska and western portions of Wisconsin. There was an excess of rainfall in Oregon and Washington Territory, and generous showers occurred in California, Arizona and New Mexico. In the South, the rainfall was generally below the normal, although large excesses are reported in Virginia, northern New England, western New York, northern Michigan, southern Alabama and central Texas. 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